Outer front cover, p 1, pp 6 - 7: "You Are With Us, Lena," by A[rkadiy Antonovich] Stempkovskiy [her brother], UA4IC.
[About Yelena (Lena) Stempkovskaya, a radiowoman who was captured near Stalingrad, revealed nothing despite brutal treatment, and was shot by the retreating German troops.] Shown on the cover, under a portrait of Yelena Stempkovskaya in uniform and an amateur radio map of the world, are five girls wearing T-shirts spelling out U2CES, a special-call station operated from her home village of Mazurshchina [sp?], Minskaya oblast':
"U" - Master of Sport of the USSR Raya Volkova,
chief of collective station UC1AWA;
"2" - Natasha Sokolova, UC2AIU;
"C" - Sveta Khmelevskaya, UC2AAR;
"E" - Zina Nikitina, UC2AHY [given as UC2ANY at bottom of page 1 but UC2AHY appears on T-shirt and is assumed correct - Tr.];
"S" - Candidate Master of Sport Lena Akimova, UC2AIZ.
[As a special call-sign, U2CES does not conform in the same way as do normal calls to the 1 May 1984 "letter-letter" system applicable to all but RSFSR stations; a club station in Minskaya oblast' would have the "letter-letter" combination C-C. Instead, the special call uses the "traditional" number 2 since the former second call area included the Belorussian SSR (capital: Minsk), plus C for Minskaya oblast'. The remaining letters of the call, ES, are Yelena Stempkovskaya's initials. Incidentally, the club station call UC1AWA and the four remaining girls' individual call-signs identify them as coming from the city of Minsk itself -- oblast' 188, "letter-letter" combination C-A -- rather than from the surrounding Minskaya oblast' -- oblast' 009, combination C-C.]

pp 10 - 11: "Will the Amateurs of Taganrog Have Their Own Club?" by N. Yefimov, [datelined] Taganrog - Rostov-on-the-Don - Moscow.

The radiosportsmen from Taganrog are known nationally and internationally. The city has ten collective stations and over a hundred individual stations. Everything seemed fine there, and then a letter came to the editors of RADIO from Valeriy Shurko, UA6LDX, indicating that things were getting worse, that the Taganrog hams were being left to their own devices and felt like abandoned children. The local club used to meet once a week but now meets once a month in a small corridor of the STK (Sport-Technical Club) of the combine plant where they are looked upon as outsiders. They don't have their own room.

The editors were admittedly a bit puzzled. Wasn't the author exaggerating? They asked for additional information and it turned out that his concerns were solidly based. And then a correspondent went to Taganrog.

The UZ6LZB antenna masts were visible from a good distance, alongside the squat, dilapidated building of the STK. I [i.e., the reporter] asked why the club members remained in the countyard after it was time for their meeting to begin and was told they wouldn't all fit. The little corridor, which I was invited to enter, was the only "legal" room provided by the plant STK to the city's radio amateurs. There was a box divided into pigeon-holes for QSL cards and two tables -- one for the vakhter [logger?] and the other for radio amateurs. Six to eight people were sorting mail, bumping into one another despite themselves. No more could squeeze in.

After some hesitation they decided to go sort of illegally ["yavochnym poryadkom"] into a driver education classroom and a usual sort of meeting began. Master of Sport International Class V. Grenchikhin [no call-sign given; calls are always included with names when given - Tr.], Chairman of the city federation of radio sport (FRS), began with a short report on current matters. So! The Taganrog hams have their own city organization and their own leader! But it turns out that the city FRS is just now getting down to work, despite the fact that at the meeting that elected its members a year ago radical measures were called for to improve amateur radio. The DOSAAF city committee had been criticized for neglecting the needs of the radio amateurs and for the low level of educational work, which had led to a weakening of discipline and violations of on-the-air operating rules. To correct the situation decisively it had been deemed necessary to create a city FRS, a city club, and a collective station; the absence of a club and the isolation [razobshchennost'] of the radio amateurs had been identified as the basic factor holding up the further development of mass radiosport. The Chairman of the city DOSAAF committee, Ivan Yefimovich Kovalev, speaking at the meeting, had acknowledged serious shortcomings in the development of amateur radio in Taganrog; he had promised to raise the matter of providing a clubroom with the executive committee of the city council and that of creating a staff slot [shtatnaya yedinitsa] for a station chief with the DOSAAF Oblast' Committee.

Asked concerning these undertakings, Ivan Yefimovich Kovalev, a busy and conscientious man, explained that the room situation was difficult in Taganrog. He had not found the time to raise this matter with the executive committee of the city council or the creation of a station-chief slot with the DOSAAF Oblast' Committee. And the hams who were FRS members waited passively for months, not once reminding him of his promise.

Some readers may think these are private [chastnyye] matters, but Valeriy Shurko was correct when he wrote "This problem is not one of Taganrog alone, but rather, judging by materials appearing in your magazine, one affecting many cities/towns [the Russian world gorod means both "city" and "town" - Tr.]. Even in the oblast' center things have gotten worse. The Rostov oblast' radioclub occupied a very nice room in 1968 and it was a pleasure to go there. But now... ." [Translator's note: Taganrog is in Rostovskaya oblast' (No. 150, 9L), capital Rostov-on-the-Don; Soviet readers would find natural the reporter's implication that facilities would be better in the oblast' center -- just as they would expect them to be better yet in the union republic capital -- in this case Moscow, as the capital of the RSFSR.]

Now [the reporter continues] the sport radioclub attached to the Rostovskaya Radio Technical School and its collective station must be content with a small, uncomfortable room in the basement of a building next to the school. But, to their credit, the Rostov hams didn't just wait to be given something better; they put up their own small building, installed collective station UZ6LWA in it, and are operating actively in contests with impressive results. Sergey Ivanovich Vartazayan, chief of UZ6LWA and Chairman of the

Oblast' FRS, points out that many hams come to the oblast' club not only from Rostov-on-the-Don but from other cities/towns and rayons of the Rostovskaya oblast'. [Translator's note: The "on-the-Don (the Don River)" (in Russian Rostov-na-Donu) in the city name serves to differentiate it from another Rostov situated some 170 km NNE of Moscow; the oblast' surrounding Rostov-on-the-Don is, however, known as Rostovskaya oblast', it being the only oblast' of that name in the USSR.] Bearing in mind that the oblast' contains dozens ["tens" -- desyatki -- Tr.] of collective stations and hundreds of individual stations it becomes clear that it's not easy to help everyone out with advice and in a material way. To improve operations, individual city/town radiotechnical schools have been assigned oblast'-wide responsibility for specific aspects -- radiomen mixed events, sending and receiving radiograms, fox-hunting -- with the oblast' FRS, of course, ensuring overall direction. In attempting to activate amateur radio at the rayon and city/town level, the same problem arises -- the shortage of rooms for sport organizations.

Such are the successes and problems of the Rostovskaya oblast' hams. The Chairman of the Oblast' DOSAAF Committee, Air Force General-Major [one star; equivalent to US brigadier general, not US major general - Tr.] Ivan Gavrilovich Kondratov, showed understanding in an interview and offered to help not only the amateurs from Taganrog but all amateurs in the oblast'. And these were not just empty words -- at the end of the interview the general picked up his telephone and ordered that an existing slot for a collective-station chief be transferred to the Taganrog City DOSAAF Committee.

Such are the successes and problems of the Rostovskaya oblast' hams. The Chairman of the Oblast' DOSAAF Committee, Air Force General-Major [equivalent to US brigadier general, one star] Ivan Gavrilovich Kondratov, showed understanding in an interview and offered to help not only the amateurs from Taganrog but all amateurs in the oblast'. And these were not just empty words -- at the end of the interview the general picked up his telephone and ordered that an existing slot for a collective-station chief be transferred to the Taganrog City DOSAAF Committee.

It remains to be seen how and when the other problems relating to the development of amateur radio in Rostovskaya oblast' will be solved and whether the Taganrog hams will finally get their own club.

pp 12 - 13: "SNERA: PREDICTING RADIOAURORAS," by S. Bubennikov, Master of Sport of the USSR. [Technical article, with graphs], by the author of the "VHF*UHF*SHF" portion of RADIO's "CQ-U" column.]

p 14: "COMPETITIONS 'MIRU - MIR.'" [Translator's note: The rules are not reproduced here in full since national amateur societies receive them directly in bilingual (Russian/English) form.]

The international shortwave radiocommunication competitions "Miru - mir" [literally "to the world, peace," the Russian work mir meaning both "world" and "peace"; here the first word is in the dative case] have been conducted by the Federation of Radio Sport of the USSR since 1957. Besides Soviet amateurs, representatives of 52

other countries took part in the 1984 competitons, in which RADIO prizes for absolute first place among individual and collective stations were awarded to Derko Zlatanov, LZ1QV, and to the operators of LZ1KDP. A number of complimentary letters were received by the FRC and by the Central Radio Club of the USSR Named After E. T. Krenkel'. Included was one from EA9IE, Ceuta, a translation of which appears on the same page as the article.

Reports go by 1 July 1985 to (foreign participants) Kontest Komitet, p. ya. 88, g. Moskva, SSSR [Contest Committee, P. O. Box 88, Moscow, USSR]; (Soviet participants) 123511, Moskva, D-511, Pokhodnyy pr. 23, TsRK SSSR im. E. T. Krenkelya.

p 15: "CQ-U." [Half of usual two-page length.]

INFO*INFO*INFO.

"CHANGE IN BAND LIMITS." [Full text.]

As of 1 January 1985 the limits of the 160-meter amateur band were changed for radioamateurs of the USSR. They [the amateurs] have been allotted (on a secondary basis as formerly) the segment 1830 - 1930 kHz. On the frequencies 1830 - 1860 kHz only telegraph is permitted, on 1860 - 1900 kHz telegraph and single side band modulation (lower side band), [and] on 1900 - 1930 kHz telegraph, singlesideband modulation (lower side band), and amplitude modulation. [Translator's note: The Russian term "vydelit'" used here corresponds to "to allot; the correct term is believed to be respredelit', to allocate, since the frequency distribution is to a service (the amateur service), not to a country or area.

"IARU NEWS."

Additions and modifications (*) to 28 MHz beacons listed in RADIO No. 10/1984, page 12:

28.175 MHz - VE3TEN;	28.264 MHz - VK6RWA;
28.2075 MHz - KE4NL*;	28.266 MHz - VK6RTW;
28.210 MHz - 3B8MS;	28.2725 MHz - 9L1FTN;
28.2275 MHz - EA6AU;	28.284 MHz - KA1YE/B[sic];
28.245 MHz - A92C;	28.2875 MHz - H44SI;
28.250 MHz - Z21ANB;	28.296 MHz - W3VD;
28.2575 MHz - DK0TEN*;	28.300 MHz - PY2AMI;
28.262 MHz - VK2RSY*;	28.3025 MHz - ZS1STB.

[Yugoslavia: Call-sign breakdown.]

[Netherlands: Opening of 160-meter band as of June 1984 and limitations on its use.]

p 27: "DON'T GET CARRIED AWAY BY WHAT'S BEEN ACHIEVED." by A. Grekov. [Full summary translation.]

A regular plenum [highest-level meeting] of the Federation of Radio Sport of the USSR was held at Moscow in December 1984. The Chairman of the FRS USSR/Deputy Minister of Communication Y[uriy Borisovich] Zubarev, spoke on developments over the last two years.

Zubarev noted that radiosport was growing with each passing year and now involved about half a million people of whom over 100,000 engaged in shortwave and ultrashortwave radiocommunication. The annual increase in stations is 4000 to 4200 compared to 1500 to 1800 in previous years. Radiosport is cultivated in 1036 sport-technical clubs and 160 sport clubs.

A significant contribution in the development of amateur radio was made by the VIII Spartacade of the Peoples of the USSR, involving over 55,000 radiosport competitions and participation by over 1,700,000 people.

Soviet sportsmen were successful at the World and European Sport Radiodirectionfinding [Radiopelengatsiya] Championship and the continent's Speed Radiotelegraphy Championship.

During the reporting period [i.e., the two years since the last FRS plenum - Tr.] an important happening was the "Pobeda-40" ("Victory-40") radioexpedition involving over 150 major events.

However, the development of amateur radio still does not fully meet the requirements of the Decision [Postanovleniye] of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Council of Ministers of the USSR "On the Further Expansion [O dal'neyshem pod"yeme] of Mass Physical Culture and Sport" and the decisions of the IX All-Union DOSAAF Congress.

In particular, schoolchildren, PTU [polytechnic school???] students, university students, and rural youth are not sufficiently exposed to amateur radio. Due attention is not being devoted locally to technical creativity. In the majority of DOSAAF radio technical schools, DOSAAF united technical schools, and sport-technical clubs there are no construction sections. Collective stations are not yet genuine centers of the amateur radio movement. The number of stations operating via satellite is growing [too] slowly (there are now a little over 350).

The situation regarding radiomen mixed events [mnogobor'ye radistov] causes special concern. The skill of sportsmen has decreased, as shown by the fact that in the last national championship almost 40% of the participants got zero [??? -- "baranki" -- literally "bagels"] in one or another of the exercises.

A decision [postanovleniye] adopted by the plenum assigns to all FRS's [i.e., FRS's at the lower -- union-republic, oblast', city/town -- levels] the task of further developing the amateur radio movement, increasing radiosportmen's skills, and improving military-patriotic work.

The plenum called on radioamateurs of the country to mark 1985 -- the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory -- with new successes in work, study, sport, and military-patriotic work.

pp 28 - 30: "Reduced-size TV Log-periodic Antenna," by A. Arbuzov and V. Chernoles, Leningrad. [Table 1, accompanying this article and giving frequencies (in MHz) corresponding to television channels 1 through 12 as used in the USSR, is reproduced below:]

Low-frequency Channels		High-frequency Channels	
1	48.5 - 56.5	6.	174 - 182
2.	58 - 66	7.	182 - 190
3.	76 - 84	8.	190 - 198
4.	84 - 92	9.	198 - 206
5.	92 - 100	10.	206 - 214
		11.	214 - 222
		12.	222 - 230

pp 52 - 53: "PATHWAY TO THE AIRWAVES -- QSL Cards" [PUT' V EFIR -- Kartochki-kvitantsii], by B[oris Grigor'yevich] Stepanov, UW3AX.

Paper weight of not less than 180 grams should be used, though for QSL's destined for use only within the USSR 100-gram paper is acceptable. The International Amateur Radio Union recommends QSL dimensions of 9 x 14 cm -- smaller cards are inconvenient for sorting and forwarding and larger ones don't go into regular postal envelopes. The maximum allowable dimensions for QSL's are 10.5 x 14.8 cm (the same as standard postcards). The text of the QSL contains the name of the populated point (QTH) in English and besides the date, time, etc., must show the conventional oblast' number in accordance with the R-100-0 Diploma listing (for example OBL 170), the conventional number of the International Telecommunication Union zone, and also the conventional number of the WAZ zone.

Cards should be filled out in dark-blue on black ink, or typed using a typewriter with Latin text. It is desirable to follow the order "day-month-year" in giving dates, spelling out the name of the month (May, June, and so forth) or using Roman numerals. Universal time only should be used.

If the card is going via a QSL manager, "VIA ... " indicating the manager's call-sign is usually written in the upper right-hand corner and is underlined to avoid incorrect addressing or sorting of cards. The exchange of QSL cards with Soviet as well as foreign radioamateur observers [SWL's] takes place, just as with shortwavers [transmitting amateurs - Tr.], via local sport-technical clubs, radioclubs, or DOSAAF radio technical schools. The radioamateur delivers his QSL to his local radioclub, sorted by country (in prefix alphabetical order) and for the USSR by republic, kray, and oblast'; if he lives far from his club he may send his QSL's there by mail, using 11.4 x 16.2 cm postal envelopes without stamps and stemped "QSL cards for completed contacts - sent free" ["Kartochki-kvitantsii o sostoyavshikhsya svyazyakh -- peresylayetsya besplatno"]. The thickness of the envelope must not exceed 3 mm. Enclosing any other correspondence in such envelopes (personal or official letters, contest reports, etc.) is categorically prohibited.

Much of the information given for observers applies also to transmitting amateurs. This is for a special reason -- after all for the majority of SWL's, monitoring is not an end in itself but rather a school for later on-the-air operation. And having gone through that school, the radio amateur has the right to try out his skill at a collective station, under the guidance of experienced shortwavers. (Article to be continued.)

p 57: "WHAT WAS WRITTEN ABOUT IN 'RADIOAMATEUR' MAGAZINE NO. 5 - 6 (MARCH) 1926," by A. Kiyashko.

* On 5 February 1926 the Council of People's Commissars [today the Council of Ministers - Tr.] of the USSR approved a decision on radiostations for private use. Licenses were to be issued by the People's Commissariat for Posts and Telegraph [Narkompochtel', an acronym consisting of the first syllables of the expanded Russian version; today Ministry of Communication -- Ministerstvo Svyazi], which was to issue a call-sign [pozyvnoy znak] for each station, consisting of two letters and a sequential number [? - ocherednoy poryadkovyy nomer] which the station was obliged to give three times before the beginning of each transmission.

* The publication of the law on radio opens up broad perspectives for the kind of amateur radio the inspirers of the radio movement have long dreamed of. Many radioamateurs will now study transmitting as well as receiving techniques, thus creating large reserves of radiomen needed by the country for rapid radiofication and in case of war.
* The All-Union Congress of the ODR [Obshchestvo druzey radio - Society of the Friends of Radio] took place at Moscow in March. The Congress heard a report of the Presidium, a report on the state of the radio industry, a report on radiofication, and information on radioconstruction and international operation. The Society converted from the RSFSR to the USSR level. [Translator's note: The formation of the "Union" -- the USSR -- between the RSFSR and the other union republics took formal effect in 1924, making such changes in nomenclature necessary.]

p 63: "WHERE TO GO TO STUDY." Those nearing the end of their military service or about to finish secondary school face this question. It's not surprising that more and more letters are received by the editors from young people interested in radio about where they can learn this profession. [A list follows of the names and addresses of institutes offering training in radio or related fields; the list, incidentally, is continued in RADIO #04/1985.]

Annex to RADIO #03/1985: From Sovetskiy Patriot [SP], normally published on Wednesdays and Saturdays by DOSAAF, the organization responsible for military training in the USSR. Amateur news appears in Sovetskiy Patriot in four different ways:

1. In columns known as "NLD" (for na lyubitel'skikh diapazonakh - "On the Amateur Bands") edited by Boris Grigor'yevich Stepanov, UW3AX, often carried on Wednesdays. They consist of sections called "Competitions" (contests), "Diplomas" (certificates), "Club News," "Propagation," "Ultrashort Waves" (VHF/UHF/SHF), and "Distant (DX) Stations." NLD columns bear a sequential number, currently in the thousands, and are dated the same as the paper in which they appear.

2. Within framed collections of separate articles entitled Klub radiolyubitiley EFIR - "AIRWAVES Radioamateurs' Club, numbered for, and normally appearing during, the month to which they relate.

3. Within framed collections of separate articles called Sport.

4. In independent articles, not within "NLD," EFIR," or "Sport."

SP, 3 April 1985, p 4, NLD-1102:
Propagation. Decreased propagation compared to long-term predictions appearing in RADIO, affecting transpolar paths expected 1 - 5 and 29 - 30 April. Revised Wolf number for April: 20.
Diplomas.
The qualifying period for the "Arkhangel'sk-400" diploma has been extended to 9 May 1985 [considered the last day of World War II in the USSR - Tr.] Contacts with veterans from Arkhangel'skaya oblast' (UA1OBL/PR/PU/ON) count 50 points each and with memorial station EO1AOA 100 points; anyhone working one of these stations will receive a "Pobeda-40" ("Victory-40") endorsement. Log extracts go by 31 November to: 164002, Arkhangel'sk, pr. Lomonosova, 32, RTSh DOSAAF, diplomnoy komissii [Diploma Commission, DOSAAF Radio Technical School, 32 Lomonosov Prospekt, 164002 ARKHANGEL'SK]. [Translator's note: With regard to the first letter following the number in the above calls, Oblast' 113, Arkhangel'skaya oblast', has the "number-letter" identifier (used in the RSFSR rather than the "letter-letter" identifier used in the other fourteen union republics) 1O (one oscar), and Oblast' 114, Nenetskiy autonomous okrug, has identifier 1P (one papa).]
The qualifying period for the "40 Years Since the Liberation of the L'vov Area" diploma has been extended to 9 May 1985. Log extracts go by 20 May 1985 to: 290026 L'vov, ul. Dinamovskaya, 2, RTSh DOSAAF, diplomnoy komissii [Diploma Commission, DOSAAF Radio Technical School, 2 Dinamovskaya Street, 290026 L'VOV].

NOTE: Subscription and postal expenses associated with these summary translations are borne on an alternating basis by the Region 1 Secretariat of the IARU (International Amateur Radio Union) in the United Kingdom and by the American Radio Relay League (through its support of the IARU International Secretariat) in the United States.

The "Sea Spirit" ("Morskaya dusha") diploma requires 40 points, earned between 1 January and 9 May 1985. Contacts with sailors who took part in the Great Patriotic War count 3 points, contacts with hero-cities Leningrad, Sevastopol', Kerch', and Novorossiysk [all ports - Tr.] 2 points, and with other ports 1 point. If all contacts are made on 10 meters the point value is doubled and if on 160 meters tripled. Log extracts go by 1 September 1985 to: 164511 Arkhangel'skaya obl., g. Severodvinsk-11, ul. Profsoyuznaya, SYuT, diplomnoy komissii [Diploma Commission, S. Yu. T., Trade Union Street, 164511 SEVERODVINSK (Arkhangel'skaya oblast')]. [Expansion of S. Yu. T. unknown - Tr.]

Applications for the "Sovetskaya Bukovina" diploma go to: 274000 Chernovtsy, ul. Karla Marksa, 4, RTSh DOSAAF, diplomnoy komissii [Diploma Commission, DOSAAF Radio Technical School, 4 Karl Marx Street, 274000 CHERNOVTSY].

SP, 10 April 1985, p 4, NLD-1103:

Competitions. Rules for RSGB Low Power Contest, 0700 - 1100 and 1300 - 1700 UT 21 April, 3.5 and 7 MHz. QRP on 3,560 and 7,030 kHz.

Diplomas.

To mark the 40th anniversary of the participation of the Voysko Pol'skoye [Polish Armed Forces] in the defeat of Hitlerite Germany the Polish Union of Shortwavers has established the "Fortieth Anniversary of Victory and Peace" diploma. Forty points are required. Contacts with veterans, identified by the suffix ".../V," are worth 10 points, and one veteran must be worked. Six points are given for working each of the prefixes, SP1 through SP0; one each may be reported. Contacts must be made in the period from 17 January through 9 May.

To receive the "In Memory of Hero of the Soviet Union Magomed Gadzhiyev" 50 points are required representing contacts with amateur radiostations in the Dagestanskaya ASSR. UZ6WWA must be worked and is worth 5 points; UA6WC, WF, WN, WS, AA[sic] are worth 3 points each. Log extracts go to: 367008 g. Makhachkala, prospekt Kalinina, 5, OTSh DOSAAF [DOSAAF United Technical School, 5 Kalinin Prospekt, 367008 MAKHACHKALA].

SP, 17 April 1985, p 4, EFIR-4/1985:

"INVITATION FROM THE ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS EXHIBITION OF THE USSR."

From 26 April through 24 May 1985 the regular [believed to be every two years - Tr.] All-Union Show of DOSAAF Radioamateur Constructors' Creative Activity [Vsesoyuznyy smotr tvorchestva radiolyubiteley-konstuktorov DOSAAF] will be held in the "Radioelectronics and Communication" Pavilion [v pavil'one "Radioelektronika i svyaz'] of the VDNKh [Vystavka dostizheniy narodnogo khozyastva] of the USSR. The exhibit will be open from 1000 to 1900. Information: 497-71-67, 181-96-62, 189-58-37.

"Radioexpedition 'Pobeda-40' ('Victory-40')," by A. Grif, Chief of Staff, Radioexpedition "Pobeda-40."

The four-year "Pobeda-40" celebration commemorating defeats of Hitlerite forces by Soviet forces is drawing to a close. DOSAAF amateurs have operated 132 memorial stations from hero-cities, capitals of union republics, autonomous republics, and industrial centers. Twenty-three memorial calls also rang out from former

centers and areas of the partisan movement. Veterans of thw Great Patriotic War, adding "/R" to their calls, redoubled their efforts in the fifth and final stage of "Pobeda-40." Among the most active: A. Vladimirov, UA3LI, Yaroslavel'; D. Troitskiy, UB5NM, Vinitsa; V. Mitkevich, UW3DR; K. Shul'gin, UA3DA; A. Korotkov, UA3AHB, Moscow.

As the final event in "Pobeda-40" an All-Union Meeting with Young Radioamateurs of the Hero-City will take place from 25 through 29 April at Volgograd [formerly Stalingrad, site of what is still called the Battle of Stalingrad - Tr.]. The on-site part will include a round table arranged by the FRS USSR, the "Pobeda-40" staff, and "Radio" magazine. The off-site (over-the-air) part begins 26 April at 1035 MSK [0635 UT]. The frequencies 14,130 and 7,040 kHz will be used by UK3A in Moscow, U4ASB (Stalingradskaya bitva), U4AMK (Mamayev kurgan), U4ADP (Dom Pavlova), U4ATZ (Traktornyy zavod), U4ALG (Lysaya gora), U4AOL (Ostrov Lyudnikova), U4ASP (Soldatskoye pole), U4AKD (komsomol'tsy-dobrovol'tsy), U4ASF (Soyedineniye frontov), U4ASK (Stalingradskoye kol'tso). Including stations EW4AA, EO4AES, and EM4AAW, fourteen special calls will be on the Volgograd airwaves.

The same day the central staff of the radioexpedition and the Volgograd FRS will conduct a two-hour on-site/off-site "Radioexpedition 'Pobeda-40'" Contest. Operators of the 14 memorial stations in Volgograd and Volgograd oblast' will be the on-site participants. Off-site participants will work on-site participants only.

SP, 17 April 1985, p 4, NLD-1104:

Competitions.

The USSR Shortwave Telegraph Radiocommunication Championship will be judged by the Bryanskaya Oblast' Federation of Radio Sport. Reports go to: 241011 g. Bryansk, pr. Lenina, 10 b, RTSh DOSAAF (sudeyskoy kollegii) [Judges' Collegium, DOSAAF Radio Technical School, 10 b Lenin Prospekt, 241011 BRYANSK].

NLD has in the past reported that some contestants have violated frequency limits established by the FRS of the USSR for all-union competitions and championships. The number of violators has gone down significantly but still in the national 'phone championship 30 stations were noted systematically operating outside the correct subbands. Even more gross violations are committed by some of our shortwavers in international competitions. According to data provided by the monitoring service of the FRS USSR, over 90 sportsmen violated the frequency limits established in the "Instruction on the Procedure for Operating Amateur Radio Stations" for the 160m band. Around 100 stations violated the frequency limits for the same band during the CQ WW WPX Contest. In this contest some operated outside the 80-meter band set aside for communication in the USSR. The Federation of Radio Sport is taking steps against the violators.

[Announcement of Helvetia Contest, 27 - 28 April 1985.]

Club News.

From 20 through 30 April Kaluga amateurs will sponsor a radioexpedition from various points in Kaluzhskaya Oblast'. EM3AXK/P will operate for about 20 hours from each point, providing credit for the "Homeland of Marshal G. K. Zhukov" diploma. Applications go by 30 May to: 248640, g. Kaluga, ul. Barrikad, 174, FRS (diplomnaya komissiya) [Diploma Commission, Federation of Radio Sport, 174 Barricades Street, 248640 KALUGA].

From 22 through 26 April activity days will take place in Ul'yanovskaya Oblast', dedicated to the 115th anniversary of the birthdate of V. I. Lenin. Log extracts for the "Ul'yanovsk -- Birthplace of V. I. Lenin" diploma go by 10 May 1985 to: 432600, g. Ul'yanovsk, ul. Goncharova, 40, radioklub [Radio Club, 40 Goncharov Street, 432600 UL'YANOVSK]. Special station LY4L (UZ4LWA) will operate betweem the same dates. QSL cards will be handled by UA4LM. Submitted by A. Kuznetsov, RV4LA, ex-UA4MX, Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Ul'yanovskaya Oblast' FRS.

SP, 24 April 1985, p 4, NLD-1105:
Competitions.

[Rules for "Pamyat'" ("Memory") Competitions, scheduled for 1 - 2 May and sponsored by the Bulgarian Radioamateurs' Federation.]

From 2200 to 2400 MSK [1800 - 2000 UT - Tr.] on 27 April on 430 MHz and from 0000 to 0600 MSK 28 April [2400 UT 27 April - 0200 UT 28 April], on 144 MHz the FRS of the Belorussian SSR will sponsor republic ultrashortwave competitions, in which sportsmen from neighboring republics and oblasts are invited to participate. The exchange is RST/RS, a serial number, and the QTH locator. Repeat QSO's are permitted after one hour. Reports are to be sent off within the two-week limit to: 220079 Minsk, ul. Opanskogo, 52, respublikanskiy radioklub (sudeyskoy kollegii) [Judges' Collegium, Republic Radio Club, 52 Opanskiy Street, 220079 MINSK].

"Pobeda-40."

Until 30 April on all shortwave bands except 160 meters three special Mongolian stations will operate within the framework of the "Pobeda-40" ("Victory-40") Radioexpedition: JV1UB (Ulan-Bator), JV1BT (Choybolsan), and JV1HG (Khalkhin-Gol). Submitted by JT0APE.

From 30 April through 9 May an auto run [avtoprobeg], organized by the Irkutsk Oblast' VLKSM [party youth organization] and DOSAAF Committees and dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, will operate in the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic. Among participants will be operators of the collective station of the Irkutsk State University. Until 2 May they will operate as UZ0SWW/0, from 2 to 4 May as UZ0SWW/JT, and beginning 5 May as UZ0SWW/8 (Aginskiy Buryatskiy Autonomous Kray) [Oblast' 175; must be rare - Tr.] or UZ0SWW/0 (other locations). UA0SD, UA0SR, JT1AN/U0S, and UA0SU are members of the expedition. The station will be active on all shortwave bands, c.w. and SSB; on 20 meters its working frequency will be near 14,150 kHz.

Collective station RB4IWY of Middle Professional-Technical School No. 98 in Shakhtersk, Donetskaya Oblast', will operate from 29 April through 10 May from the area of the Naur mountain pass in the Western Caucasus and is dedicated to the memory of the defenders of the mountain passes of the Caucasus in the Great Patriotic War. The station will be active on 160, 80, 40, and 10 meters, c.w. and 'phone. Verified log extracts go not later than 25 May to: 343720 Donetskaya oblast', g. Shakhtersk, ul. Lenina, 1 a, SPTU-98, shtab radioekspeditsii [Radio Expedition Staff, SPTU-98, 1 a Lenin Street, 343720 SHAKHTERSK (Donetskaya oblast')]. [Expansion of SPTU unknown.]

[end]